Aspiration- The amount of air that is produced upon the release of a stop (b,p) in other words nothing comes out, if you place a piece of paper by your mouth and say, “pin,” then the paper will move.

Example- the word, “pin.”

Link-http://www.boardmakershare.com

Patty Wagner

Auditory phonetics-The study of how sounds are received by the ear and decoded by the brain.

Example- This really applies to the listener, as it involves reception.

Link-http://www.printablereadinggames.com/games.htm

Patty Wagner

Articulatory phonetics-The study of production of speech sounds.

Example-This involves the study of the anatomy and physiology.

Link-http://www.ling.umd.edu/~alexd/ling200/LING200\_Practice1.pdf

Patty Wagner

Trachea-This is the tube that extends from the voice box to the lungs.

Example- The windpipes

Link-www.lessonplanet.com

Patty Wagner

Nasal cavity- The passageway in the nose.

Example-The nasal cavity makes sure the air that is entering the body is appropriate for the rest of the body.

Link-www.youtube.com/watch?v=IvBvmyg8j3A

Patty Wagner

Chapter 1

Phonological system- Is the grammar (pattern) of sounds of the language.

Example- Dipthongs- ou, oi,

Link- http://members.tripod.com/Caroline\_Bowen/phonol-and-artic.htm

Patty Wagner

Lexicon- The mental dictionary, the vocabulary that one has stored in the brain.

Example- Mental dictionary-

Link-www.enchantedlearning.com

Patty Wagner

Syntax- Set of rules that a person uses to form units of language larger than words-rules

Example-The arrangement of words in a sentence. For example, the subject goes before the verb.

Link-www.lessonplanet.com-Patty Wagner

Semantics- The study of meaning-The rules of meaning-Linguistics expressions, morphemes, words, phrases, clause, and sentences-

Examples

Link-www.lessonplanet.com

Patty Wagner

Ethnocentrism- Act of judging other cultures by the standards of your culture-the belief that your culture is better-

Example- bias-usually negative-think that another culture is wrong because they eat with their hands instead of utensils.

Link-https://facultystaff.richmond.edu/~jbaker/

Patty Wagner

Phoneme- Mental construct-rather than a physical unit-smallest unit of sound.

Example-

Link-http://www.readingresource.net/phonemicawarenessactivities.html

Patty Wagner

Minimal Pairs- Made up 2 forms that contain the same number of sound segments.

Example- /kaet/ cat /paet/ pat-three sound segments, differ only in the initial consonant, and have different meanings.

Link-http://www.manythings.org/pp/

Patty Wagner

Distinctive Feature- Trait that distinguishes one phoneme from another.

Example- In English, /p/ can be phonemically distinguished from /b/ by voicing- /b/ is voiced, /p/ is not

Link-http://pragnyamontessori.com/pri\_distinctive.html

Patty Wagner

Marked sounds- Complex, less common in language and learned by children later than unmarked sounds.

Example- The pair composed of bilabial stops, /b/ and /p/-however, /p/ may be thought of as more basic than /b/.

Link-http://www.developingteachers.com/phonology/sounds\_intro.htm

Patty Wagner

Binary system- Classification system in which a feature is either present of absent.

Example- If a sound is voiced, it will be a [ + voice ], while a voiceless souns is shown as [- voice].

Link-http://www.bachelorandmaster.com/criticaltheories/roland-barthes-structural-activity.htm-Patty Wagner

Chapter 4

Morphology- Is the study of the structure and classification of words and the units that make up words. Basically the internal study of words

Example-There is the bound morpheme, which cannot occur alone because it lacks a root. To illustrate the suffix –s, cannot hold its own, however if it attached to cats then we have something-which is a word with meaning. In addition, there are free morphemes, such as cat, a word with meaning and does not necessarily need a suffix. To further add, there are prefixes and suffixes. They are bound to a word, which adds to the understanding of the meaning of the word.

Link-http://www.freereading.net/index.php?title=Prefixes\_and\_Suffixes\_Activities

Patty Wagner

Closed-form compound-The individual morphemes are fused together. In other words, two words put together without a space or hyphen.

Example-cowboy, greenhouse

Link-http://www.vocabulary.co.il/compound-words/

Patty Wagner

Hyphenated compound-Two words that have one meaning, but they are separated by a hyphen.

Example-Brother-in-law

Link-http://www.vocabulary.co.il/compound-words/

Patty Wagner

Lexical categories-Categories which words can be divided, another way to look at it, parts of speech-nouns, verbs, adjectives…

Example-The word textbook-text is an adjective, while book is a noun.

Link-http://games.lisisoft.com/fullgames/lexical-word-finder.html

Patty Wagner

Typology- A branch of linguistics that studies the structured similarities of languages.

Example- Morphological typology, which is the study and classification of how languages based on how morphemes create words.

Link-http://www.davidparker.com/janine/mathpage/topology.html

Patty Wagner